

Gelatin Properties of Goat Skin Produced by Calcium Hydroxide as Curing Material

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ABSTRAK

Penerapan basa kuat sebagai bahan *curing* telah banyak diterapkan dalam industri gelatin komersial, namun penerapan basa lemah belum banyak dilakukan. Penerapan basa kuat sebagai bahan *curing* tidak ekonomis dan diduga dapat berpengaruh bagi kesehatan manusia. Penelitian dilakukan untuk mempelajari sifat-sifat gelatin kulit kambing yang diproduksi menggunakan basa lemah jenis $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ dan selanjutnya dibandingkan dengan sifat-sifat gelatin komersial. Kulit kambing dari jenis Bligon (hasil persilangan kambing etawah dan kacang) jantan umur 1,5-2,5 tahun digunakan sebagai bahan baku dan $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ 100 g/l sebagai bahan *curing*. Rancangan acak lengkap pola faktorial 2x3 dengan 3 ulangan digunakan sebagai desain penelitian. Dua waktu *curing* (2 dan 4 hari) dan tiga konsentrasi bahan (3, 6, 9% v/v) digunakan sebagai perlakuan serta gelatin komersial (murni oleh Merck, standar pangan dan standar farmasi) digunakan sebagai kontrol. Gelatin yang diproduksi dari kulit kambing menggunakan $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ memiliki sifat yang mirip dengan gelatin komersial. Kadar logam berat (Pb, Cu, dan Zn) yang dikandung dalam produk gelatin kulit kambing masih memenuhi standar yang dipersyaratkan SNI. Produksi gelatin optimum dihasilkan dari penerapan waktu *curing* 4 hari pada konsentrasi 9% (v/v).

Kata kunci: kulit kambing, bahan *curing*, basa lemah, sifat gelatin

ABSTRACT

Application of strong bases as curing materials has been widely applied in commercial gelatin industries, but the application of weak bases has not been much done. Application of strong bases as a treatment was not economical and assumed to affect human health. Studies were conducted on the properties of goat skin gelatin manufactured using weak base types of $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ and then compared with properties of commercial gelatin. Skins from Bligon goats of 1.5 to 2.5 years old was used as the raw materials and $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ 100 g/l as curing materials. The 2x3 factorial completely randomized design (CRD) with three replications was used as a design study. Two curing times (2 and 4 days) and three concentrations (3, 6, 9% v/v) were used as treatments, and commercial gelatin (pure (P) by Merck, food grade (Fg) and pharmacy standards (Ps)) were used as control. Gelatin produced from goat skins using $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ had properties similar to that of commercial gelatin. The heavy metals (Pb, Cu and Zn) contained in goat skin gelatin still meet the INS standards. The optimum production of gelatin has been generated through the application of 4-day curing time at a concentration of 9% (v/v).

Key words: goat skin, curing materials, weak base, gelatin properties

INTRODUCTION

The amount of commercial gelatin as a raw material of food and pharmaceutical industries in the country is

still very limited, so it is necessary to seek new sources of gelatin. Recently, scientists have been doing many research related to the search for alternative sources of gelatin halal (Gilsenan *et al.*, 2000; Gómez-Guillén *et al.*, 2002; Hidaka & Liu, 2002; Grobбен *et al.*, 2004; Giménez *et al.*, 2005; Chiou *et al.*, 2008; Duan *et al.*, 2008; Gómez-Estaca *et al.*, 2008; Jongjareonrak *et al.*, 2008).

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In the process of gelatin production required a curing step to improve the quality of gelatin (Kolodziejska *et al.*, 2003). Curing materials from the group of acids and bases (strong or weak) have been widely applied in gelatin production process from raw materials, particularly the skin and bones of fish (Gudmundsson, 2002; Jamilah & Harvinder, 2002; Kolodziejska *et al.*, 2003; Kittiphattanabawon *et al.*, 2005; Kasankala *et al.*, 2007) and then those of cattle sheep, pigs and chickens; while the application of curing material from the skin of a goat have not been published. So far, the use of strong acid (i.e. HCl) and strong base (i.e. NaOH) as curing materials of commercial gelatin production process is expensive and it is assumed to affect human health.

The use of curing materials of weak base (ie. $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$) has not been widely applied, especially in the production process of gelatin made from raw goat skins. $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ is more economical as well as relatively safe for human health and easier to obtain. The application of the curing time and the concentration of $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ with the right combination are required in the production of gelatin with properties better than the manufacturing process. The use of curing materials with incorrect combination can be affected by the quality of gelatin (Wang *et al.*, 2008b; Zeugolis *et al.*, 2008). In this case, the study was conducted to determine the properties of gelatin made from goat skins manufactured using materials curing $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ and to determine the optimal treatment combination.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Materials

A total of 10 pieces of goat skin from Bligon male, 1.5 to 2.5 years old were used as a raw material. Bligon goat is a hybrid from Ettawah goat type with Kacang. Calcium hydroxide ($\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ 100 g/l) was used as a curing material.

Procedures

Preparation of raw materials. Raw skin was weighed and washed in running water for 30 min. Raw skin was soaked in a solution of 1% teepol and washed in running water for 15 min. Fleshing machine was used to remove the remaining flesh and fat. Solution of 2% lime + 3% Na_2S was used in unhairing process. The skin was washed with running water for 15 min and continued with the process of neutralization in a solution of 2% HCOOH (pH 7-7.5). Sheets of skin without hair were cut into small pieces the size of 3x3 cm. The skin pieces were combined into a single (composite) for use as raw material of gelatin.

Preparation of curing solution. Calcium hydroxide ($\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ 100 g/l) concentrations of 3%, 6%, and 9% (v/v) were used as treatments. Curing solution concentration of 3%, 6%, and 9% was made by dissolving $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ 100 g/l each of 3, 6 and 9 ml into a flask containing 100 ml of distilled water to limit the volume of 100 ml.

Preparation of materials. Gelatin was produced in accordance with Ockerman & Hansen (2000) methods. The composite raw material soaked in a curing solution at 5-10 °C temperature. The curing time and concentration of the solution was used to adapt to treatment. Raw materials were neutralized with acetic acid to pH 6 to 7.5, weighed and extracted. The extraction process was performed on three steps: step I (55-60 °C); step II (60-65 °C), and step III (65-70 °C) each for 3 hours. The extract was filtered and concentrated at 70 °C for 2 hours. It was cooled in a refrigerator at 5-10 °C for 30 min and dried at 55 °C for 18-20 hours until the gelatin sheet solid. The gelatin sheets were milled and packaged in vacuum plastic to test its properties.

Method of Analysis

Gel strength (Muyonga *et al.*, 2004; Liu *et al.*, 2008) (Modification). Gel strength was measured with a Universal Testing Machine (Zwick/Z 0.5). Gelatin solution 6.67% w/v (6.67 grams to 100 ml distilled water) was heated at the temperature of $\pm 60^\circ\text{C}$ to dissolve the particles. Solution in the container Ø 5 cm and a height of 6 cm was stored at 5 °C for 16-18 hours. Gelatin was placed at the bottom of the plunger (Ø= 13 mm). The test was conducted at the temperature of $\pm 10^\circ\text{C}$ and the speed 10 mm/min as deep as 4 mm was used as plunger. The value of gel strength (g Bloom) used the formula= $20 + 2.86.10^{-3} D$, where $D = F/G \times 980$, F = height chart before fracture; G = constant (0.07).

Protein content (AOAC, 2005). FOSS Kjeltec 2200 was used to determine protein content. A total of 0.5 g of sample + $\frac{1}{4}$ bussino tablet + 12 ml of H_2SO_4 was concentrated in the destruction of the tube FOSS at $\pm 410^\circ\text{C}$ for 1 hour. The results of destruction was distilled with thio-NaOH 40% + H_3BO_4 4% + BCGMR indicators. A total of 150 ml was destilated in erlemenyer disk and titrated with 0.099 N HCl until the color changed from blue to pink. Five point fifty five (5.55) was used as the conversion factor of gelatin protein. The protein content (%) was calculated using the formula= $((\text{ml HCl} - \text{ml Blanko}) \times \text{N HCl} \times 14,008 \times 100 \times 5,55) / \text{g sample} \times 1000$.

Fat content (AOAC, 2005). A total of 2 g sample + petroleum ether was incorporated into the Soxhlet flask which was dried at 105 °C for 2 hours. Water bath for ± 3 hours was used to reflux process, dried in the oven for 1 hour $\pm 105^\circ\text{C}$, and cooled in a desiccator. The fat content (%) was calculated using the formula= $(\text{fat weight (g)} / \text{sample weight (g)}) \times 100\%$.

Water activity (a_w) (Sudarmadji *et al.*, 2007). a_w meter (Decagon Dvice Pullman WA 99163, USA) was used to determine the a_w value. A total of 3 g sample was placed at the bottom of the a_w meter, left for 3 min, and the result could be read on the monitor.

Heavy metals content (AOAC, 2005). Heavy metals content was determined by atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) (Perkin Elmer 3110). Samples residual ash content + 2 ml HCl + 0.5 ml were concentrated with HNO_3 and evaporated until dry. One ml of HCl 1N and 15 ml

aquadest was added to the rest and warmed for several minutes. The results were filtered and washed until 100 ml filtrate was obtained. A total of 8 ml of filtrate was diluted with aquadest until the reach volume 25 ml and the value of heavy metals was determined.

Organoleptic characteristics (Soekarto, 2008). Goat skin gelatin products and commercial were packaged with plastic clips and then photographed with a digital camera (Olympus FE-20).

Experimental Design and Data Analysis

A 2x3 completely randomized design (CRD) factor with three replications was used as the experimental design. Factor I, two curing time (2 and 4 days), and factor II, three concentrations of curing materials (3, 6 and 9% v/v), each was repeated 3 times. Data results of an experiment (gel strength, protein content, fat content and aw value) were analyzed by ANOVA, while the data content of heavy metals and organoleptic characteristics of gelatin were analyzed descriptively. The treatment showing a significant effect was tested its difference by Duncan Multiple Range Test (DMRT) at 5% level.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Gel Strength

Gel strength of gelatin is very important on physical properties. Gel strength is affected by hydrogen bonds between water molecules and free *hydroxyl* groups of amino acid groups, the size of the protein chain, concentration, and molecular weight distribution of gelatin (Bhat & Karim, 2009). The comparison between gel strength of gelatin produced from goat skin and commercial gelatin was presented in Figure 1.

The increasing use of Ca(OH)_2 concentration tends increased the value of gel strength (Figure 1). Gel strength of goat skin gelatin produced in the range of 75.77 to 97.81 g Bloom is lower than that of commercial

gelatin. The highest gel strength of the production process used concentration of 9% Ca(OH)_2 with a curing time of 4 days. Gel strength of gelatin was affected by concentration of curing materials. Application of high concentrations of curing materials in gelatin production process tends to increase the gel strength values (Ockerman & Hansen, 2000). Gel strength was affected by the concentration of materials and curing time, it is one parameter to determine the physical quality of a product on gelatin (Kolodziejska *et al.*, 2003). The concentration, curing times, and temperature had significant effect on the amount of collagen which dissolved during the extraction process (Wang *et al.*, 2008^b). The concentration is one important variable that can affect the ability to extract collagen (Zhang *et al.*, 2007).

The application of different concentration and curing time and their interaction had significant effect ($P < 0.01$) on the gel strength. Gel strength properties were associated with hydrogen bonds between water molecules and free hydroxyl groups of amino acid groups, the size of the protein chain, concentration, and molecular weight distribution of collagen (Arnesen & Gildberg, 2002; Bhat & Karim, 2009). In general, gel strength of gelatin was produced close to the results obtained by previous researcher that was 75-275 g Bloom (Ockerman & Hansen, 2000).

Protein Content

Gelatin is the collagen protein, a group derived from the structural proteins and extracellular matrix and produced in large quantities (Karim & Bhat, 2008). The difference in curing time and concentration of Ca(OH)_2 and their interaction had no significant effect on protein content of gelatin (Table 1). This may be caused by differences in the rate applied. According to Wang *et al.* (2008a), the decreasing of amino acids concentrations led to some bonds that form the collagen protein to break down. Furthermore, Muyonga *et al.* (2003) explained that the curing material could damage the structure of the amino acids on the denaturation process.

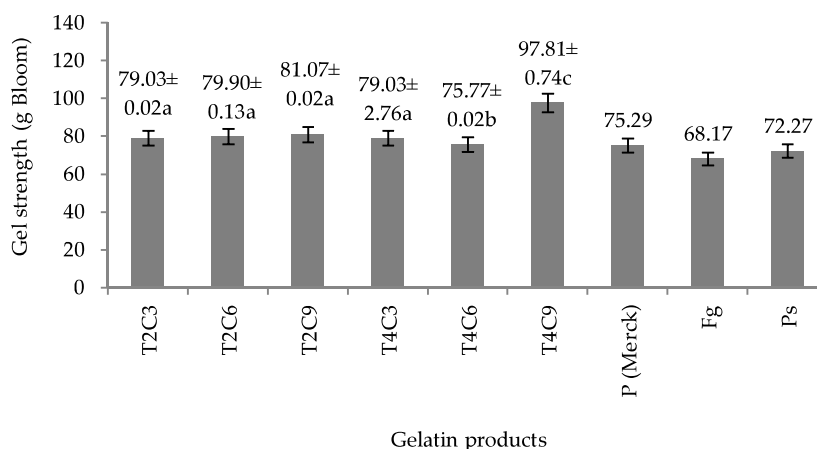


Figure 1. Gel strength comparison of goat skin gelatin with commercial and INS; T2= curing time of 2 days; T4= curing time of 4 days; C3= concentration of 3% Ca(OH)_2 ; C6= concentration of 6% Ca(OH)_2 ; C9= concentration of 9% Ca(OH)_2 ; P= pure by merck; Fg= food grade; Ps= pharmacy standart; INS= Indonesian National Standards. Means with different superscript differ significantly ($P < 0.05$).

Table 1. Protein content (%) of gelatin from goat skin in some conditions

Curing time (days)	Concentration of Ca(OH) ₂ (%) (v/v)		
	3	6	9
2	92.05±0.89	92.03±1.63	93.60±2.37
4	91.63±2.53	93.01±1.25	92.45±2.03

Protein content from goat skin gelatin was not different from commercial gelatin (Table 4). Songchotikunpan *et al.* (2007) said that 89.4% protein content of gelatin was produced from Red Tilapia fish (*Oreochromis niloticus*) and 80.9%-86.6% from sword fish (Astawan & Aviana, 2003).

Fat Content

The application of curing time and concentration of Ca(OH)₂ and their interaction had no significant effect on the fat content (Table 2). This might be caused by the use of the same extraction temperature in the production process. In the skin, there was a great amount of fat that was bound to proteins (lipoproteins). At the time of the extraction process with the same temperature, the protein would be broken, followed by the release of fatty molecules that were bound. According to Zeugolis *et al.* (2008) and Wang *et al.* (2008b), during the extrac-

Table 2. Fat content (%) of gelatin from goat skin in some conditions

Curing time (days)	Concentration of Ca(OH) ₂ (%) (v/v)		
	3	6	9
2	0.45±0.23	0.55±0.29	0.43±0.19
4	0.45±0.19	0.48±0.25	0.43±0.19

tion process, it will cleavage structures of protein until it finally dissolves.

The fat content of goat skin gelatin and that of commercial gelatin did not differ much (Table 4). The previous results also showed that the fat content 0.3% from Red Tilapia fish (*Oreochromis niloticus*) (Songchotikunpan *et al.*, 2007) and 0.47% to 1.7% from sword fish (Astawan & Aviana, 2003) was same with commercial gelatin.

Water Activity (a_w) Value

The application of curing time and concentration and their interaction had no significant effect on the a_w value (Table 3). These results may be due to the same drying temperature, while a_w value was more related to the storage time factor. According to Yudhabuntara (2008), the a_w value was associated with microbial growth in products for the storage process. a_w value basically had no total amount of water contained in the product, but the amount of water available was for

Table 3. Water activity (a_w) value of gelatin from goat skin in some conditions

Curing time (days)	Concentration of Ca(OH) ₂ (%) (v/v)		
	3	6	9
2	0.35±0.06	0.34±0.06	0.34±0.08
4	0.34±0.07	0.35±0.04	0.34±0.06

Table 4. Chemical composition of commercial gelatin products as control

Chemical composition	Commercial gelatin product		
	Pure (Merck)	Food grade	Pharmacy standar
Gel strength (g Bloom)	75.29	68.17	72.27
Protein (%)	89.74	83.36	86.99
Fat (%)	0.61	0.67	0.52
Water activity (aw)	0.50	0.68	0.54

microbial growth. Sudarmadji *et al.* (2007) illustrated that a_w value usually increased when a food product absorbed air from the environment as a result of the storage time process. Food products were located in the open air and the water level would reach equilibrium with the ambient humidity.

Heavy Metals Content (Pb, Cu, and Zn)

One of the food safety requirements on the product gelatin was that heavy metals content must not exceed the allowed limit. Comparison of heavy metals content (Pb, Cu and Zn) in the goat skin gelatin, commercial gelatin (control), and Indonesian National Standards (INS) was presented in Figure 2.

The values of Pb metal in the goat skin gelatin and commercial vary (Figure 2a). The amount of Pb metal found in the treatment of T2C3, T2C9, T4C3, and T4C9 was higher than other treatments and control, but still lower than the requirements of INS (50 ppm) (INS, 2005). Figure 2b showed that Cu metal were higher in the treatment of T2C3, T2C6, T4C3 and T4C6 than others, but lower than the commercial, especially food grade gelatin (Fg) and than INS standard (30 ppm) (INS, 2005), while Figure 2c showed that goat skin gelatin and commercial contained Zn metal with different values, but lower than standard INS (100 ppm) (INS, 2005). Particularly in the commercial gelatin (food grade), the Zn metal was the highest.

Heavy metal elements contained by the goat skin gelatin were likely to come from: (1) feed and drinking water consumed by the goats and stored in the skin tissue, (2) water from the skin processing (soaking, unhairing, washing and neutralization), and (3) contamination of equipment in the production process.

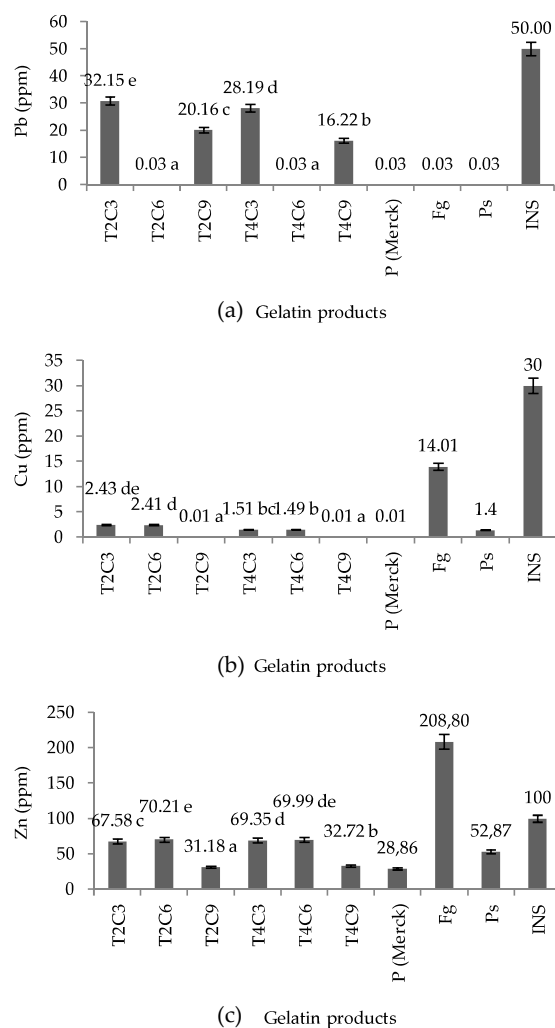


Figure 2. Comparison of heavy metals content of goat skin gelatin with commercial and INS; (a) Pb; (b) Cu; (c) Zn; T2= curing time of 2 days; T4= curing time of 4 days; C3= concentration of 3%; C6= concentration of 6%; C9= concentration of 9%; P= pure by merck; Fg= food grade; Ps= pharmacy standart; INS= Indonesian National Standards. Means with different superscript differ significantly ($P < 0.05$).

Organoleptic Characteristic

Organoleptic properties were important to consider because it related to consumer considerations in choosing a product (Suryati *et al.*, 2006). Organoleptic refers to any sensory properties of a product, involving taste, colour, odour and feel. Organoleptic testing involves inspection through visual examination, feeling and smelling of products. According to Soekarto (2008), the organoleptic tests had high relevance to the quality of the product because it deals directly with consumer tastes. The comparison of organoleptic characteristics of goat skin gelatin and commercial was presented in Figure 3.

Figure 3 showed goat skin gelatin produced by alkali processes with Ca(OH)_2 had a color similar to the commercial gelatin, a yellowish color as standard (INS, 2005). In addition to color, goat skin gelatin was more

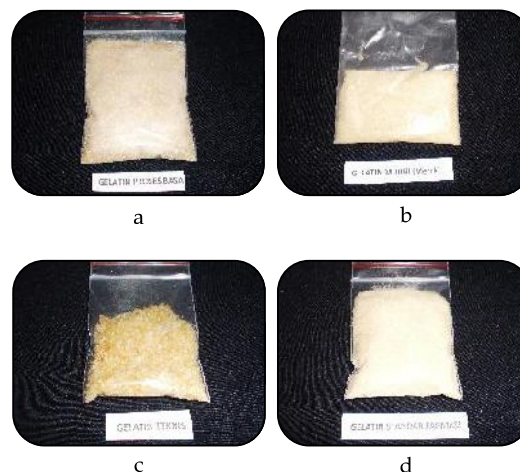


Figure 3. Physical appearance of the gelatin; (a) goat skin gelatin produced by Ca(OH)_2 ; (b) pure (P) by Merck; (c) food grade (Fg), and (d) pharmacy standart (Ps).

smooth and uniform than the food grade gelatin (Fg). According to Tyler & Gregory (2005), the color differences on food products can be caused by the effect of temperature and pH in the production process.

CONCLUSION

The gelatin of goat skin produced using weak base Ca(OH)_2 had similar gel strength, protein content, fat content, a_w value, and color to the commercial gelatin. Optimum production results have been obtained from a combination of curing time of 4 days with a concentration of 9% (v/v).

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